

Composition

6 A short account of a visit of the Prince & Princess of Wales.

One of the most interesting experiences of the Princess was the pumdah held in the Town Hall. The pumdah is a native ceremony which no man is allowed to witness. From the foot of the steps through the apartment right to the throne Her Royal Highness walked on priceless carpetings of pure gold. Native ladies in soft flowing garments of every tint of blue, pink, yellow, and purple mingled with opalesque effect under the soft light of many lamps. Three ceremonies were performed by Parsee Hindoo and Mohammedan ladies half way up the steps which were lined with girls sprinkling flowers. The princess first submitted herself to the Parsee Vad-havjeveri which consisted of an egg and a cocoa nut being passed seven times round her head and then broken on the ground this meaning that in the seven circles of the world believed in by the Indian if any evil came near the person so treated may meet with the same fate as the egg and cocoa-nut, also, that as the breaking of these is productive of good nourishment, so may every evil turn to good. In a like manner, water in a dish was taken seven times round the Princess's head and then thrown away, the significance in this case being a prayer that not drought but rain be the lot of the Princess. A small handful of rice was next thrown over her head this meaning that not only might she have enough food but such a quantity that she might be able to scatter it around her. The lady doing all this pressed her knuckles against her own temples till they cracked evil was thus to be cracked off the Princess.

12 p 20m 1906
1/2 hour.

Composition

Class 3

L. R. Naggar

on Indian Campaign Signa p. 13 III

At one of the places that the Prince & Princess of Wales went to they were to hold a large reception. They arrived early in the afternoon at a large tent filled with the princes & were conducted to the raised platform at the upper end of ~~the tent~~ which was decorated with golden stuffs & rich brocades. On the dais was a ^{silver} golden chair for the prince & a few steps behind a golden one for the Princess. Behind them stood three black servants gorgeously attired waving gold fans. And then came the Lords from the greatest of ~~the Lords came~~ & gave their tribute which was returned to them & the prince oft sprinkled them with otto of roses & gave them - in packets wrapped in silver paper & while three hurrying attendants did the same to the lesser Lords of the party. Then came the Begum a muslinous little figure enveloped in three veils one of Indigo & one of light blue & one of more, she did not offer any tribute her family having ^{been} released from it by obligations to the government. She was still veiled when later in the day the son of her King bestowed upon her that great honour "The Cross of India". After this the Prince made a speech & said that if he had omitted any native customs they must

kindly put it down to ~~loss~~ no time
rather than purpose ~~which~~ speech was
loudly applauded. The Prince & Princess
then descended & walked down the rows
of salaaming Rajahs & entering their
carriage drove away to the booming & of
conch & beating of drums.

Marie Beck

Sept 10 1916
Tou - age 8 Class 11 - Engelb

Music

What piece of music did you like best?
Mendelssohn's fugue

You can see some men in a ship
and they went out and at first it is
alright but then a storm comes
on then the music gets loud
and you can hear the storm and
they go up and down (They have
been naughty that is why the
storm has come (the is quite original)
and then they ask God to forgive
them) and the sea is quiet and
the music gets lower and quite
peaceful again. It reminds us
us of the 107 Psalm 23-30 about
them that go down to the sea
in ships. I like the part of the
storm best.

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I think I hear some hardworked teachers, worn out with much goind,
say, - "it must be delightful to work in a school where there is time
for this sort of thing!" But these children work at four languages,
various branches of Natural Science, Mathematics, & History. By the
way, *in lower division, read* ~~they always~~ do, I find, ~~the~~ French History contemporary with the
period they are studying in English History. Their work is always
marked by two qualities, freshness & accuracy. Here is just an
example; I wish there were space for many.

French History.

Lesson III

12p. 10m. 26
Name, Elizabeth II

1. Write a short account of Louis XII.

Louis XII came to the throne 1498, and died 1512. Charles VIII the preceding king had married Anne of Brittany and had had no children; so Louis Duke of Orleans was the nearest heir to the throne. Anne had promised on her marriage with Charles, that if she was left a widow she would marry no one but the heir to the throne. Louis was a wise and steady young man, and tried to govern wisely. He had a clever adviser, George of Sforza, Archbishop of Rouen. Louis had already married Jeanne daughter of Louis XI but he did not love her, so he put her away and married Anne. He longed to go to Italy to try to win Milan. He gathered an army and went into Italy. A horrible man named Ludovico il Moro was already trying to get it from his nephew, welcomed Louis XII to help him. But Louis when he had got to Milan went off to get Naples. Naples in the time of St Louis had been given to Duke of Anjou. Louis now claimed it. The Milanese were disgusted with the taxes they had to pay to Louis wanted Ludovico to come back. Ludovico having poisoned his nephew came back to Milan, and in 5 months won it back. Louis then made a league with the Spanish to get Naples and divide it. But when they drove out the prince reigning there, the Spaniards turned against Louis, who had to depart out of Italy. On his way home he met an army of Italians, he had some Swiss soldiers with him, who fought so bravely that the Italians were beaten, because they were not used to such furious fighting. In the last year of his reign Louis XII married Mary Tudor, a young English princess, he tried to amuse her by festivals and tournaments but it did not suit him who was getting old and he died in 1512.

Plutarch's Lives form a staple study between nine & fifteen. These are, I understand, for various reasons, as is Old Testament Scripture, read to the children but with little or no comment or explanation. Proper names are put on the blackboard. Here, again, the children are astonishing because of their understanding & answers. I give a single example:-

12 p 2001 96

A. M. Claye

Phi 9 1/4 Class II

Plutarch's Lives (Bright and Brine)

How did Coriolanus get his name?
Tell the story

He was called Caius Marcius first, and then there was a war between the Volscians and the Romans. The consul Cominius and he were sent to attack the Volscian town of Corioli. He attacked on one side of the town, and Cominius on the other. They got into the town, and Caius's soldiers wanted to plunder it, but he said that they must go to the aid of Cominius. They went to help him, and Corioli was taken. Then the consul said that 1/10 of the spoil must be given to Caius. He said that he would not have it. Then ^{the} Consul said that he would give Caius a horse, that Caius accepted. The people said that they would give him a present that he could not refuse, that was — The name of Coriolanus because he had won Corioli for the Romans.